

Department of Commerce

MTS Financial Management Indicators

1. [Fund Balance with Treasury](#)
2. [Amount in Suspense Greater than 60 Days Old](#)
3. [Delinquent Accounts Receivable from Public Over 180](#)
4. [Electronic Payments](#)
5. **Invoice Payments**
 - 5a. [Percent Invoices Paid on Time](#)
 - 5b. [Interest Penalties Paid](#)
6. **Credit Cards**
 - 6a. [Travel Card Delinquency Rates - Individually Billed](#)
 - 6b. [Travel Card Delinquency Rates - Centrally Billed Ac](#)
 - 6c. [Purchase Card Delinquency Rates](#)

[Monthly Summary Reports](#)

[Footnotes](#)

[Glossary](#)

What does it measure?

Welcome to the Metric Tracking System (MTS). MTS is a performance measurement system that captures key financial management indicators across the Federal Government. The tool's intent is to provide government managers, Congress, and other stakeholders information to assess the financial management health of the Federal Government as a whole and for each individual agency. Tracking performance on indicators helps to guide financial management reforms and targets resources to areas where better stewardship is needed.

How are we doing?

The CFO Council will use this space to summarize trends in the financial indicators. The summary will include progress, trends, and corrective actions (when applicable).

Data Updated Through September, 2010

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Department of Commerce

1. Fund Balance with Treasury (Net)

What does it measure?

Identifies the difference between the fund balance reported in Treasury reports and the agency fund balance with Treasury recorded in its general ledger on a net basis.

Why is it important?

Smaller reconciliation differences translate to greater integrity of financial reports and budget results.

Goals

Green – fully successful <= 2%

Yellow – minimally successful > 2% - <= 10%

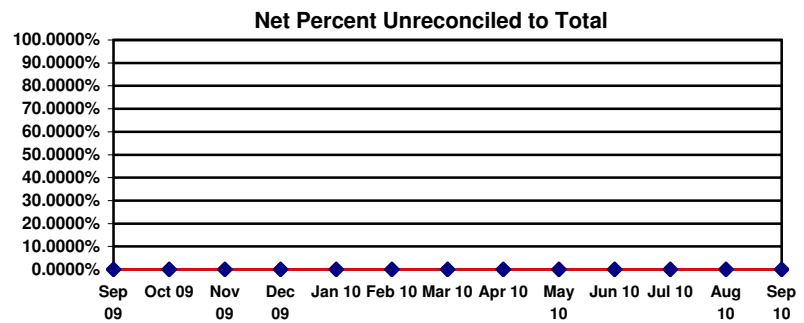
Red – unsuccessful > 10%

Status



Sep, 10: 0.0000%

Month	Net Amount Reconciled (Thousands)	Net Amount Unreconciled (Thousands)	Treasury Cash Balance (Billions)	Net Percent Unreconciled To Total
Sep 10	\$25,592,980.0	\$0.000	\$25.6	0.0000%
Aug 10	\$27,377,264.0	\$0.000	\$27.4	0.0000%
Jul 10	\$28,790,438.0	\$0.000	\$28.8	0.0000%
Jun 10	\$29,830,722.0	\$0.000	\$29.8	0.0000%
May 10	\$32,424,163.0	\$0.000	\$32.4	0.0000%
Apr 10	\$34,104,538.0	\$0.000	\$34.1	0.0000%
Mar 10	\$35,186,236.0	\$0.000	\$35.2	0.0000%
Feb 10	\$37,551,049.0	\$0.000	\$37.6	0.0000%
Jan 10	\$38,184,215.0	\$0.000	\$38.2	0.0000%
Dec 09	\$38,747,523.0	\$0.000	\$38.7	0.0000%
Nov 09	\$24,016,280.0	\$0.000	\$24.0	0.0000%
Oct 09	\$24,869,384.0	\$0.000	\$24.9	0.0000%
Sep 09	\$25,472,746.0	\$0.000	\$25.5	0.0000%



2. Amount in Suspense (Absolute) Greater than 60 Days Old

The timeliness of clearing and reconciling suspense accounts. This metric is reported quarterly. Only the 3875 Suspense Account is measured. The 3880 and 3885 measures are shown for contextual information only.

G Sep, 10: 0.00%

A line chart titled "Absolute Percent Suspense Over 60 Days - Acct 5875". The vertical axis (Y-axis) represents the percentage of suspense over 60 days, ranging from 0.00% to 100.00% in 10.00% increments. The horizontal axis (X-axis) shows four dates: Dec 09, Mar 10, Jun 10, and Sep 10. A red line with diamond markers connects the data points, all of which are at 0.00%.

Date	Absolute Percent Suspense Over 60 Days
Dec 09	0.00%
Mar 10	0.00%
Jun 10	0.00%
Sep 10	0.00%

3. Delinquent Accounts Receivable from Public Over 180 days

The success in reducing or eliminating delinquent accounts receivable from the public. This metric is reported quarterly.

It shows how well the agency actively collects debt. Actively collecting debt improves management accountability, reduces Treasury borrowing, and increases accuracy in reporting.

Green – fully successful $\leq 10\%$
Yellow – minimally successful $> 10\% - \leq 20\%$
Red – unsuccessful $> 20\%$

G Sep, 10: 6.70%

The line graph shows the percentage of delinquent receivables over 180 days. The y-axis ranges from 6.00% to 8.00% in 0.20% increments. The x-axis shows four dates: Dec 09, Mar 10, Jun 10, and Sep 10. The data points are connected by a red line with blue diamond markers. The percentage starts at 7.56% in Dec 09, rises slightly to 7.75% in Mar 10, dips slightly to 7.68% in Jun 10, and then drops significantly to 6.69% in Sep 10.

Date	Percent Delinquent Receivables Over 180 Days
Dec 09	7.56%
Mar 10	7.75%
Jun 10	7.68%
Sep 10	6.69%

Department of Commerce

4. Electronic Payments

What does it measure?

The number of electronic payments measures the extent to which vendors are paid electronically.

Why is it important?

[A high use of electronic funds transfer saves money, reduces paperwork, and improves cash management.](#)

Goals

Green – fully successful $\geq 96\%$

Yellow – minimally successful $\geq 90\% - < 96\%$

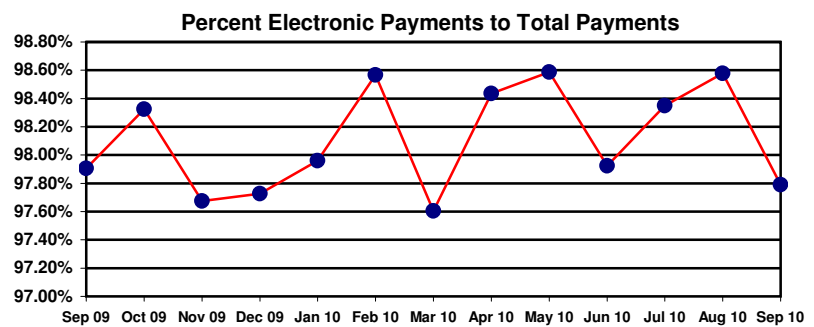
Red – unsuccessful $< 90\%$

Status



Sep, 10: 97.79%

Month	Total Payments (Thousands)	Electronic Payments (Thousands)	Percent Electronic Payments to Total Payments
Sep 10	36.761	35.949	97.79%
Aug 10	34.758	34.264	98.58%
Jul 10	34.647	34.075	98.35%
Jun 10	33.968	33.263	97.92%
May 10	35.242	34.744	98.59%
Apr 10	33.800	33.271	98.43%
Mar 10	35.165	34.323	97.61%
Feb 10	25.618	25.251	98.57%
Jan 10	23.885	23.398	97.96%
Dec 09	30.918	30.215	97.73%
Nov 09	27.296	26.661	97.67%
Oct 09	31.114	30.593	98.33%
Sep 09	41.455	40.587	97.91%



Department of Commerce

5a. Percent Invoices Paid on Time

What does it measure?

[How many invoices are paid on time in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act \(PPA\). The percentage of the dollar value of those invoices paid on time is also displayed, for contextual information.](#)

[\(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes\)](#)

Why is it important?

Timely payment reduces interest charges and reflects a high degree of accountability and integrity.

Goals

Green – fully successful $\geq 98\%$

Yellow – minimally successful $\geq 97\% - < 98\%$

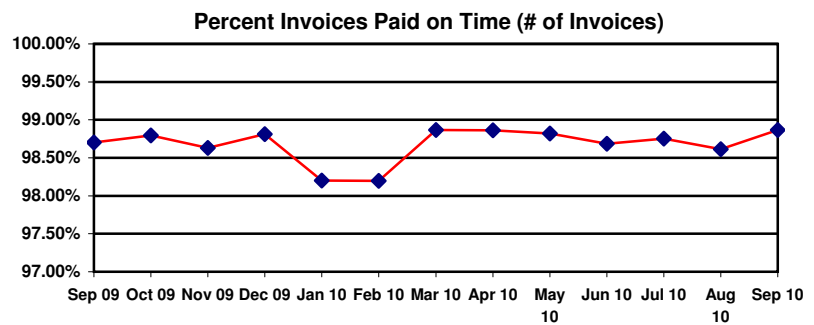
Red – unsuccessful $< 97\%$

Status



Sep, 10: 98.87%

Month	Percent \$ Value of Invoices Paid on Time	Percent Invoices Paid on Time (# of Invoices)
Sep 10	97.77%	98.87%
Aug 10	94.12%	98.62%
Jul 10	91.15%	98.75%
Jun 10	92.85%	98.68%
May 10	94.42%	98.82%
Apr 10	94.55%	98.86%
Mar 10	95.29%	98.87%
Feb 10	92.40%	98.19%
Jan 10	92.46%	98.20%
Dec 09	95.56%	98.81%
Nov 09	95.63%	98.63%
Oct 09	95.18%	98.80%
Sep 09	96.85%	98.70%



Department of Commerce

5b. Interest Penalties Paid

What does it measure?

[The effect of late payments in the amount of interest penalties paid relative to the total dollars of invoices paid. The metric amount represents dollars of interest paid per \\$1million in total payments.](#)

[\(Explanation of 6/2007 Changes\)](#)

Why is it important?

[Smaller amounts of interest paid shows that an agency is paying its bills in a timely manner in accordance with the Prompt Payment Act. Not having to pay interest saves agencies money and allows funds to be used for their intended purpose.](#)

Goals

Green – fully successful <= \$200

Yellow – minimally successful > \$200 - <= \$300

Red – unsuccessful > \$300

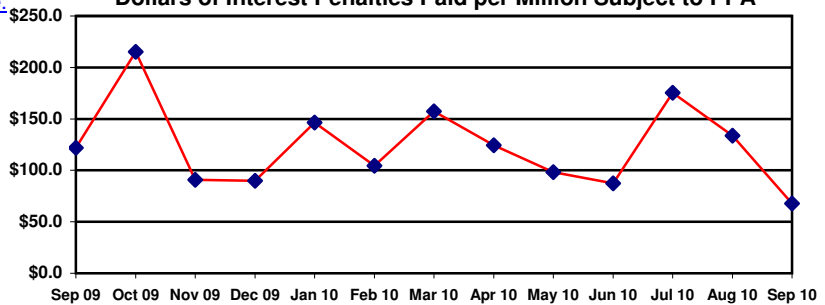
Status



Sep, 10: \$67.86

Month	Interest Paid (Thousands)	Total Amount Paid Subj. To PPA (Thousands)	Dollars of Interest per Million Subj. To PPA
Sep 10	\$24.726	\$364,342.6	\$67.86
Aug 10	\$55.766	\$417,480.0	\$133.58
Jul 10	\$54.786	\$312,136.4	\$175.52
Jun 10	\$34.193	\$390,687.6	\$87.52
May 10	\$34.616	\$352,442.4	\$98.22
Apr 10	\$41.992	\$337,906.2	\$124.27
Mar 10	\$53.920	\$342,363.9	\$157.49
Feb 10	\$27.066	\$258,952.0	\$104.52
Jan 10	\$35.550	\$242,557.8	\$146.56
Dec 09	\$31.500	\$350,135.6	\$89.97
Nov 09	\$25.563	\$281,110.0	\$90.94
Oct 09	\$51.974	\$241,554.0	\$215.17
Sep 09	\$40.100	\$329,160.0	\$121.83

Dollars of Interest Penalties Paid per Million Subject to PPA



Department of Commerce

6a. Travel Card Delinquency Rates Individually Billed Account (IBA)

What does it measure?

The percent of travel card balances outstanding over 61 days for Individually Billed Accounts (IBA).

Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding travel card balances helps increase rebates to agencies.

Goals (IBA)

Green – fully successful $\leq 2\%$

Yellow – minimally successful $> 2\% - \leq 4\%$

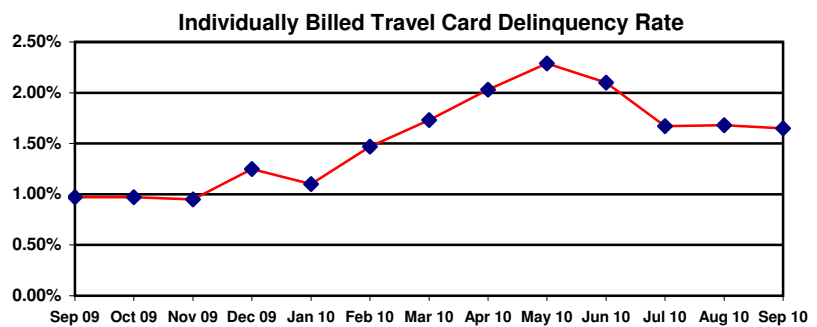
Red – unsuccessful $> 4\%$

Status



Sep, 10: 1.65%

Month	IBA Balance > 61 Days (Thousands)	IBA Rate Percent
Sep 10	\$62.298	1.65%
Aug 10	\$66.283	1.68%
Jul 10	\$61.888	1.67%
Jun 10	\$67.410	2.10%
May 10	\$67.174	2.29%
Apr 10	\$55.903	2.03%
Mar 10	\$49.764	1.73%
Feb 10	\$46.381	1.47%
Jan 10	\$37.509	1.10%
Dec 09	\$51.181	1.25%
Nov 09	\$32.274	0.95%
Oct 09	\$32.213	0.97%
Sep 09	\$30.694	0.97%



Department of Commerce

6b. Travel Card Delinquency Rates Centrally Billed Account (CBA)

What does it measure?

The percent of travel card balances outstanding over 61 days for Centrally Billed Accounts (CBA).

Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding travel card balances helps increase rebates to agencies.

Goals (CBA)

Green – fully successful = 0%

Yellow – minimally successful > 0% - <= 1.5%

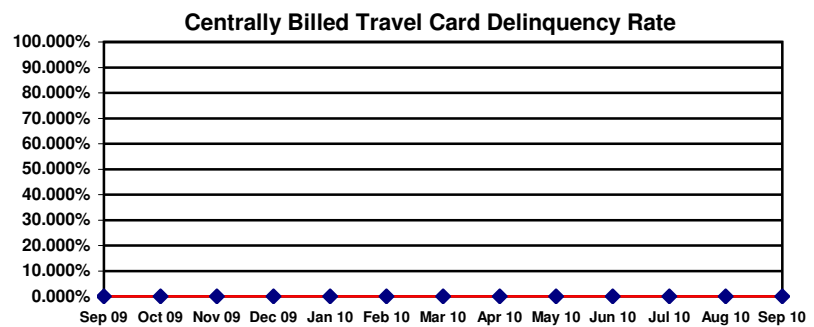
Red – unsuccessful > 1.5%

Status



Sep, 10: 0.00%

Month	CBA Balance > 61 Days (Thousands)	CBA Rate Percent
Sep 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Aug 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jul 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jun 10	\$0.000	0.00%
May 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Apr 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Mar 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Feb 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jan 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Dec 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Nov 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Oct 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Sep 09	\$0.000	0.00%



Department of Commerce

6c. Purchase Card Delinquency Rates

What does it measure?

The percent of purchase card balances outstanding over 61 days.

Why is it important?

Reducing outstanding purchase card balances helps increase rebates to agencies and reduces interest payments.

Goals

Green – fully successful = 0%

Yellow – minimally successful > 0% - <= 1.5%

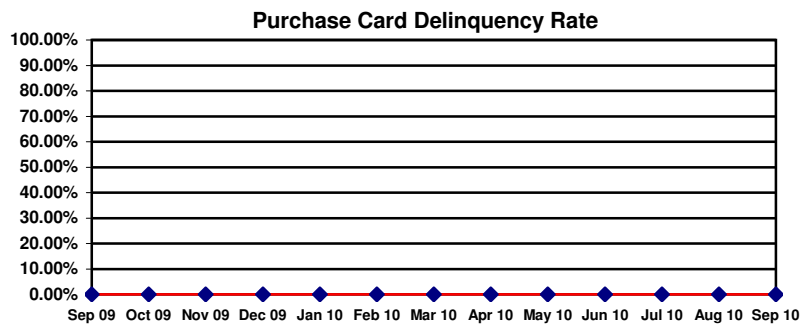
Red – unsuccessful > 1.5%

Status



Sep, 10: 0.00%

Month	Balance (Thousands)	Rate Percent
Sep 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Aug 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jul 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jun 10	\$0.000	0.00%
May 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Apr 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Mar 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Feb 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Jan 10	\$0.000	0.00%
Dec 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Nov 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Oct 09	\$0.000	0.00%
Sep 09	\$0.000	0.00%



MTS Financial Management Contacts

Government-wide
Agency for International Development
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Education
Department of Energy
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Homeland Security
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of Justice
Department of Labor
Department of the Interior
Department of State
Department of Transportation
Department of Treasury
Department of Veterans Affairs
Environmental Protection Agency
General Services Administration
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
National Science Foundation
Office of Personnel Management
Small Business Administration
Social Security Administration

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MTS Financial Management Indicators

How are we doing?

Federal agencies are owed debts from a variety of individuals and entities. A few examples of debt are loan repayments, duplicate or erroneous grant or entitlement payments, as well as fines or penalties and other debts. These debts total billions of dollars government-wide. Improving the management of these debts – especially improved performance in the collection of outstanding debts – is important to ensuring that taxpayer dollars are spent wisely and efficiently.

Indicator 3, Delinquent Accounts Receivable from the Public, of the Metric Tracking System (MTS) reports on public debt that has been delinquent for more than 180 days. According to the metric goals, agencies have a way to go to meet the Green standard. What the data doesn't show, however, is why some agencies are reporting more delinquent debt than others. For example, some agencies: (1) have a high percentage of debt in litigation; (2) are attempting to collect from bankrupt debtors; or (3) are collecting debt at guaranteed lenders. Each of these efforts often takes considerable time to resolve.

Agencies are diligently working to reduce the amount of delinquent debt in this category by improving the screening of potential borrowers and improving internal agency collection practices. In the case of credit programs, improvements are also being made in litigating the debt at the Department of Justice, and transferring the debt to the Department of the Treasury for cross-servicing and administrative offset opportunities.